



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(2) *Bison occidentialis* Lucas. Fort Yukon, Alaska, and Gove County, Kansas, in the Quaternary, the Kansas specimen being "a practically complete skeleton." This is a larger species than *B. bison*, with well-marked cranial differences.

(3) *Bison antiquus* Leidy. Big Bone Lick, Kentucky; Alameda County (post-Pliocene gravel) and Pilarcitos Valley, California (blue clay, twenty-one feet below the surface). *Bison californicus* Rhoads (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Phila., 1897, p. 501) was based on California specimens.

(4) *Bison crassicornis* Richardson. Eschscholtz Bay, Alaska. (*B. alaskensis* Rhoads, *loc. cit.*, p. 490).

(5) *Bison alleni* Marsh. Pleistocene, Blue River, near Manhattan, Kansas (type locality), and Snake River, near American Falls, Idaho. *Bison crampianus* Cope, 1894, from southern Kansas, is considered to be the same.

(6) *Bison ferrox* Marsh. Pleistocene (?) of Nebraska.

(7) *Bison latifrons* (Harlan). Big Bone Lick, Kentucky (type locality), and Ohio, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. *Bos arizonica* Blake, from Arizona, is referred to this species.

In addition to the above, the following, described as species of *Bison*, have proved not to belong to this genus, namely, *Bos scapho-ceras* Cope, from northern Nicaragua, which proves to be referable to the genus *Ovis*; and *Bison alticornis* Marsh, based on the horn cores of a Dinosaur (*Triceratops*), as determined later by Marsh himself.

J. A. A.

"Wild Animals I Have Known."¹ — This book is unique in conception and illustration, and the publishers have given it a daintiness of form quite in keeping with the delicacy of touch that marks its literary and artistic execution. The book is not only as pleasing to the eye as it is out of the ordinary in style of make-up, but is one of the most valuable contributions to animal psychology and biography that has yet appeared. Mr. Thompson is not only a naturalist and an animal artist of very high attainments, but is master of a literary style that is at once graphic and fascinating, though doubtless much of the charm of the book is due to his sympathetic love of the wild

¹ Thompson, Ernest Seton. *Wild Animals I Have Known*, and 200 drawings. Being the Personal Histories of Lobo, Silver-spot, Raggy-lug, Bingo, the Springfield Fox, the Pacing Mustang, Wully, and Redruff. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898. 8vo, 35\$ pp., 30 pls.

animals he has come to know so intimately, and whose traits he is thus able to depict so successfully with both pen and brush. To him "animals are creatures with wants and feelings differing in degree only from our own"; this being the case, "they surely have their rights." "Man has nothing that the animals have not at least a vestige of; the animals have nothing that man does not in some degree share." These sentiments are the keynote of the book. His animals are treated as individual personalities, and through this individuality of treatment we get a deeper insight into the life history of the species than if, in the place of "Lobo, the King of Currumpaw," he had given us a long dissertation on the natural history of the wolf, or, in place of "Raggylug, the Story of a Cottontail," he had treated of the life history of cottontails in general.

The eight "stories" in this book treat of: (1) "Lobo, the King of Currumpaw," a famous wolf of the Currumpaw region of northern New Mexico, which for years, as leader of a pack of outlaws, evaded capture, meantime making heavy inroads upon the young calves, colts, and sheep of the ranchmen. His cunning, his heroism, and his pathetic ending are most effectively recounted. (2) "Silverspot, the Story of a Crow," purports to be the individual history of a crow that had his home in the neighborhood of Toronto, and which was distinguishable from other crows by an albinistic spot of white on the side of his head in front of the eye. (3) "Raggylug, the Story of a Cottontail Rabbit." "Raggylug" was distinguishable from his fellows by a slit in one ear. (4) "Bingo, the Story of My Dog," relates to a Collie dog, remarkable for his intelligence, strength, courage, and faithfulness to his master. (5) "The Springfield Fox" is a tale of the intelligence and cunning of a pair of foxes, and of the pathetic love of the mother fox for her unfortunate offspring. (6) "The Pacing Mustang" gives the life of a wild black stallion of the Currumpaw region, renowned for his sagacity and endurance, which ends, like the other stories, in tragedy. "The fact that these stories are true is the reason why all are tragic. The life of a wild animal *always has a tragic end*," says our author, for which statement there is a large amount of evidence. (7) "Wully, the Story of a Yaller Dog," is composite, relating to two mongrels raised as sheepdogs, which were faithful and efficient protectors of their flocks by day, and bloodthirsty, treacherous monsters at night, killing for mere pleasure not only sheep but other dogs, they leading double lives, like many a human monster. (8) "Redruff, the Story of a Don Valley Partridge," is a real character, and his somewhat

idealized career vividly epitomizes the experiences and traits of his tribe. Indeed, the author admits that in some of these stories the characters are pieced together of fragments relating to several individuals, yet no violence is rendered to the general truthfulness of the narration in giving to the incidents the unity of a single individuality.

It is evident that the author of *Wild Animals I Have Known* is a keen woodsman, as well as an accomplished artist and writer, and has given us a book that opens a new field to our vision — a book equally well adapted to young and old, and one which cannot fail to inspire interest in and kindness of feeling toward the beasts that are our kin.

J. A. A.

Ichthyologia Ohiensis.¹ — Dr. Call should have the thanks of American ichthyologists for his transcript of this valuable and very rare work by one of the pioneers of American faunistics. Only eight copies of the original text are known to be in existence. The transcript is from the original articles which appeared in the *Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine* during the years 1819-21, and afterwards reprinted from the same type in one volume. A biographical sketch of seven and an essay of eleven pages on the ichthyologic work of Rafinesque precede the text of the *Ichthyologia*, which is followed by a bibliography of thirty-three titles and an appendix containing the transcript of an autograph letter with the facsimile of a drawing by Rafinesque of *Pomolobus chrysochloris*. The book is handsomely printed on heavy paper and is limited to 250 numbered copies.

Recent Contributions of Dr. Boulenger to Ichthyology. — Dr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum, has published a third fascicle of materials for the fauna of the Congo, containing descriptions and plates of many new species, chiefly Siluroids. This series is printed at Brussels under the auspices of the Congo Free State, and reflects great credit on the public spirit of that late comer into the assembly of nations. Dr. Boulenger gives in the *Bulletin of the University of Turin* a report on the fishes collected by Dr. Enrico Festa about Panama. The new species are the following: *Piabucina festa* from

¹ Rafinesque, C. *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*; or, Natural History of the Fishes Inhabiting the River Ohio and its Tributary Streams. A Verbatim et Literatim Reprint of the Original, with a Sketch of the Life, the Ichthyologic Work, and the Ichthyological Bibliography of Rafinesque, by Richard Ellsworth Call, Cleveland. The Burrows Bros. Co., 1899. 175 pp., 8vo, portrait.